

heights, and watch it through the trees, and see the wreathing water to the rapids hurrying on to take its fearful plunge, to linger in the shadow of the solemn rocks three miles below, watching the river as, stirred by no visible cause, it heaved and eddied, and awoke the echoes, being yet far down beneath the surface by its giant leap; to have Niagara before, lighted by the sun and by the moon, red in the day's decline, and gray as evening slowly fell upon it; to look upon it every day, and awake up in the night and hear its ceaseless voice—this was enough!"

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

"Bring us no more reports!"

We have heard just about news enough from the old Bay State. We are satisfied, perfectly. The claims are victorious, and "the coons are freed." Nearly all the towns are heard from, and the immortal Marcus Morton, eighteen times defeated candidate for gubernatorial honors, leads "Honest John Davis" about 2,500 votes! But Marcus is not yet out of the woods, nor is he likely to be. The scattering votes have prevented a choice, and the election of a governor devolves upon the Legislature. The Legislature itself is at sixes and sevens, and at present it is hard to tell any thing about it. Not more than a quorum of the members have been chosen, and the political complexion of that body is to be determined at another trial. How it will turn out remains to be seen. The members of Congress are in the same fix. Three members only have been elected, to wit: Messrs. Adams and Winthrop, (Whigs,) and No. 10, Williams, (Locofoco.) In the remaining seven districts there is no choice!

So much for so much. The result in Massachusetts, is a fitting close to a season of unparalleled disasters. Thank Heaven, the elections are over for the present year. The Locofocos will not have an opportunity of licking us again in 1842, and there is consolation in that, at least. This being the case, we shall now "breathe freer and deeper," as Daniel Webster said, when we drubbed the Locofocos of New York, in 1837.—N. O. Tropic, Nov. 23.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Washington, Oct. 23.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES.—At no time perhaps since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was the country in a position like the present. John Tyler's administration may be called an interregnum, during which the spirit of fiction, more furious than ever, seeks to obtain the ascendancy over all sound maxims of State, and even to overstep those boundaries by which parties were marked in former days. It is indeed difficult to say where either whigs or dem crats have taken position, and who will be their leaders in the next campaign.

We take it by no means for granted that Henry Clay will be the candidate of the Whig party. This will depend on the result of the next election in the State of New York. Should the Democratic party of that State, composed of the friends of John C. Calhoun—for it is well known that Mr. Bouck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a thorough-going Calhoun man—and of those of Mr. Van Buren, and supported, as it now is, by the national administration at Washington, triumph, we doubt much if Henry Clay himself would wish to be a candidate; and, in this case, it is next to certain that Gen. Scott will come into the field and unite the Whig party, now distracted by Daniel Webster, and beaten in the elections by the people.—This move will be a strong one, because General Scott is not so thoroughly committed on the bank and tariff, and comparatively free as regards the distribution of the public lands. The Whigs may once more "stoop to conquer,"—the recent elections having sufficiently pointed out the difference between a popular leader and one who merely leads in caucus or in Congress.

The Democratic party on the other hand, are united in principle, but divided more than they ever were in their choice of a leader. There are many Richmonds in the field. The sympathy of the old partisan leaders is still for Mr. Van Buren; but the masses do not exhibit the same attachment. There are many people who will not bet, as the saying is, on a losing horse. This may also apply to Mr. Clay, and the whigs ought to have thought of it. In Pennsylvania General Cass seems, next to Mr. Buchanan, to be the favorite candidate of the people. The General's friends are very strong in Harrisburg, and will, it is said, soon make a move which will bring his name with acclat before the public. He has already asked leave to come home, and will, on his return, not fail to lay before the public an account of his stewardship. His mission to France was a very important one, and he has rendered the country services which require but to be known to be acknowledged. The people will then learn how much he has contributed towards the late treaty, and the more modest tone assumed by Lord Ashburton. We are, moreover, credibly informed that the General is by no means satisfied with the treaty, as concluded by Mr. Webster, and that he will take ground against it immediately after his return to this country.

While General Cass is thus preparing for a battle royal, John C. Calhoun, apparently a quiet spectator of the scenes which pass before him, is gaining ground every day. His friends in the North and South are among the most active politicians in the Union. It is doubted whether he will return to the Senate, and if he does not, of course he is in the field. New Hampshire is secured for him, and his partisans are numerous in Maine. Among

the young men of New York, he is very strong, and should Mr. Bouck be elected Governor, no one can doubt but that the executive influence will be operating in his favor. In the South and in Congress, the friends of Mr. Calhoun are equally strong, so that he may be said to hold the veto power, at least, in his hands. It might be dangerous for the Democratic party to provoke it. It is also whispered, that the Hon. James Buchanan, with great disinterestedness and self denial, will come to his support. If this be true, Calhoun will be strong in Pennsylvania; in the same manner that Mr. Buchanan will strengthen his position in the South, and secure the Southern vote to a certainty for the next presidency. There will be no rivalry between those two great men, as between two Clay and Webster. It is not beneath the talent and standing of Mr. Buchanan to serve such a man as Mr. Calhoun, and we should not be surprised if both were to run on the same ticket. It is moreover understood that Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Calhoun and General Cass are in favor of one term.

The Democratic party is thus divided into three distinct sections, to say nothing of the other aspirants and their partisans for the presidency. This renders its position more precarious, the greater its success may appear in the present elections. All large armies have been beaten, because it is difficult to make them act in unison, and because the responsibility is divided among their leaders. Each thinks himself strong enough to conquer, or neglects to do his duty, because his friends are strong enough without him. Under these circumstances, much will depend on the course pursued by the President. It may be that John Tyler will hold the balance of power in his hands; but it is difficult to foresee how he will use it. Perhaps a few weeks will inform us. In the mean time, we will wait for Mr. Webster's second great speech in New York.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The nomination of this distinguished statesman for the next Presidency, by the Democratic State Convention to be held at Jackson, in April or February next, would be hailed with joy by our Democratic friends in Eastern Mississippi.—Calhoun is certainly the first choice of the people of this State for that high office, and we predict his nomination by the Convention which will shortly assemble. Not that we believe him a sounder or more faithful public servant than Mr. Van Buren, whose claims we acknowledge, (and it should be the nominee, we would freely acquiesce and use every effort to promote his success,) yet we believe Mr. Calhoun has stronger claims upon the people of this section of the Union than any other man. He has been the able champion of the South in all her trials and difficulties, and the eyes of our people are instinctively directed to the strong and powerful arm that has always been wielded in their defence.—Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Public sentiment has undergone a wonderful change in regard to the Credit System within a few years. The time has been when the whigs considered "hostility to the credit system," rankest political heresy, and the most heinous offence of the democratic party. Speaking against the credit system, whether affecting the States, Banks, Corporations or individuals, was treated by the whigs as a capital offence. There was nothing so advantageous to every body, in whig estimation, as universal credit; credit; would build railroads and canals, manufacture and ships, villages and cities, and furnish the best currency in the world.—It was better capital than houses and lands or gold and silver; enterprise and credit would make everybody wealthy and the United States the greatest country on the face of the globe.

But the democratic administration and party were hostile to the credit system, and hence should be opposed by all enlightened, public spirited men who would have the "resources of the country developed," and the people prosperous and happy. It was Locofocoism to oppose universal credit—to oppose a National Bank—to remove the deposits from the Bank—to favor the Specie Circular and the Sub-Treasury. All these and other measures of the democratic administration and party had a tendency to impair confidence, destroy credit and reduce the value of property, in whig estimation, and the whigs opposed them all to sustain the credit system.

The credit system has been tested by States, corporations and individuals. No efforts of those who would bring the system within reasonable and safe limits could prevent it from being stretched to its utmost capacity; the States went to England and Holland and obtained money on credit to "develop their resources" and make internal improvements; corporations and individuals did all the business they could on credit, and all experienced the most unexampled prosperity. Such apparent prosperity, both States and individuals, was never before known; money was plenty, railroads and canals, and towns and cities sprang into existence as if by magic; and public wealth and private wealth was obtained through the universal credit system.

But when pay day came round the state of things was reversed. The debt side of the picture was a frightful spectacle. Universal credit was found to be universal indebtedness.

The States could not pay, the banks and individuals were in the same situation, and they all failed together, bringing reproach upon themselves and occasioning immense losses to others. The credit system, as sustained by the whigs, thus ex-

ploded, but while the concussion is yet ringing in our ears, other sounds greet us, that our condition is most lamentable because we cannot obtain money in Europe, upon the credit system. That we cannot is a great public blessing.

After the failure of the credit system, came the Congress remedy for it, the bankrupt law, providing for general repudiation of private debts. The States have not yet fallen so low as this, and it is to be hoped that they never will. Some of them may be unable to pay at present, but none of them have yet legalized swindling.

The great principle of the credit system is to borrow what you can and pay what you please. It is dishonest, poverty producing and demoralizing system; it has been the bane of this country. There is not much to choose between it and "iron money and black broth." The system diseases government and is ruinous to the people. It is not now however working much comparative evil except through the Banks which are generally conducted on the credit system, and therefore liable to fail at any time.

In comparison with other periods the credit emissions of the banks are small at the present time, but their managers have the power to enlarge them at their pleasure to a dangerous extent. Most of the Banks are based on credit and would fail if they should lose public confidence. As small as their circulations may be they have not one tenth part of the specie necessary for the redemption of their issues. But the owners say they have twice as much due to them as is wanted to redeem all their bills. So have the European capitalists large amounts due to them from Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi and other States, but these capitalists cannot pay their own liabilities with the bonds of the States. It is all credit, and therefore uncertain, and credit will not pay debts.—The debtors of the banks may or may not pay their debts, and if they do not (they cannot if they do a credit business also) the banks cannot pay. It is a whole routine of credit and liable to be disarranged by every gust that blows. A bank founded and conducted on credit may fail at any time, but never if it has as much, or one half as much specie as bills in circulation. All history shows that the precious metals are the only safe banking capital, and all experience teaches that banks cannot stand the test that are not well supplied with specie. Who ever found gold and silver in the vaults of an exploded bank, and what bank ever failed that could not show worthless paper equal to the amount due to the public.

As the banks are the creatures of legislation the creating power should limit their credit to the amount of their certain means, and then and not till then will they be safe and worthy of public confidence.—Bangor (Me.) Dem.

From the Quebec Mercury of Nov. 10.

EARTHQUAKE.

The Canadian of last evening gives the following account of the recent shock of an earthquake, received in a letter from Three Rivers:

"This morning, about 10 o'clock, we experienced a violent shock of an earthquake. I was present at a marriage, (we omit the names of the parties) and the grand visir, Mr. Cook, had reached the *Agnes Dei*, when on a sudden a sound was heard resembling the rolling of a cart over hard frozen ground; this noise continued for four seconds, and was followed by an explosion resembling that of a 24 pounder; the trembling of the earth then commenced, shaking the walls of the church, and making its arched roof crack in a fearful and surprising manner. I thought the building which was crowded with people, would have crumbled over our heads. The scene which ensued baffles all description; the piercing lamentations of the females, and cries of terror of the men, with the piteous, despairing, shrieks of the children, were truly awful.

A general rush was made to the door by the congregation, the reverend pastor and the affianced couple alone retaining their position, not without however feelings of great apprehensions, as to what might happen. The weathercock on the steeple spun, as in a high wind. This trembling lasted for five or six seconds; had it endured beyond, the church must have fallen, and many would have perished. Deceasing the steps, I raised three females whom the crowd in the crush of their escape had thrown to the ground, but they were so frightened as to be incapable of standing. The shock was violent throughout the town. Glassware was destroyed, stones detached from the chimneys, and window panes broken in many houses; universal terror reigned. It was strongly felt at St. Maurice forges, at Yama-hiche, and Pointe du Lac, and still more so at Beaucourt, Nicolet, and St. Gregoire. The waters of the St. Lawrence were seen by many to be violently agitated."

In addition to the above, we have been favored with the following particulars, by a friend, who was also at Three Rivers at the time; and have received the subjoined letter, on the subject, by post this morning, from Riviere de Loup. We further learn that it extended down the St. Lawrence to St. Anne, and even to St. Augustin, in the neighborhood of this city.

"Precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, the 7th instant, I was sitting at breakfast, at Bernar's Hotel, on the steamboat wharf, at Three Rivers, when a sudden shock, or concussion was felt, so severe as to cause my "compagnon du dejeuner" and self to stare at each other perfectly aghast;—the house actually seemed to reel to and fro, like a drunken man;—the floor trembled beneath us, the table shook as though suddenly grasped by some one in the act of falling, and all the breakfast

apparatus jingled again, from the violence of the shock!—My own impression was, that some large steamer, in coming into port, having suddenly lost her helm, had come crashing against and destroying the wharf.

Dr. Gilmour, who was in the act of passing along the street to visit me, at the hotel, describes his sensation to have been as though suddenly electrified, his legs tottering under him in the most unaccountable manner. I have experienced two earthquakes in the West Indies, both lasted considerably longer than this, but the latter was much more violent than either of the former. I have no doubt but that we shall find hereafter that some terrible commotion has taken place farther South.

November 5th.—At Riviere de Loup, District of Three Rivers, on the 7th instant, at quarter past nine o'clock in the morning, was felt a heavy shock of an earthquake; durations about fifteen seconds.—The inhabitants were greatly alarmed, but we have heard of no serious damage being done. In the shop of Messrs. G. H. Hyde & Co. several articles of glassware were shaken from the shelves.

From the Phila. Sat. Courier

TO LOUISIANA.

WITH MY BROTHER'S PICTURE.
Go, silent image go,
And seek the heart of her,
Who will, to priceless gems, I know,
Thy life-warm tints prefer.

Go, faithful herald, speak
Of him whose voice is dumb—
Who, never more love's smiles to seek,
In household bowers will come.

Give back the manly form,
The spirit-beaming brow,—
Give back the lips with love once warm—
So cold—so clay-cold now.

Give back—but 'tis in vain—
Thou canst not give the dead;
And if thou couldst—let rest remain—
Peace to his grassy bed.

Oh! brother—most beloved—
Long suffering sorely tried—
In sorrow's fiery furnace prov'd—
Smitten in manhood's pride!

Thou kindest, dearest, best!
How bitter was thy doom!
How dark the judgment that impress'd
Thy brightest years with gloom!

I lov'd thee with a strength
Passing a sister's love;
And time with all its breadth and length,
That love can never move.

Go, silent image, go,
To that fond, widowed breast—
Once the soft pillow of his woe—
There find thy hallowed nest.

Farewell!—One long, last gaze—
Methinks thy lips find breath,
And whisper, "we shall yet embrace,
In climes that know not death!"

Locust Dell.
Mrs. C. LEE HEXTZ.

MEXICO.

The U. S. steamship Missouri, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 14th inst., arrived at the Balize, on the 20th, bringing among her passengers, six of the late Santa Fe prisoners. It is generally supposed that all our difficulties with Mexico are satisfactorily adjusted, and that Mr. Southall, the bearer of despatches from our Minister to Mexico, who came home in the Missouri, brought the necessary documents to establish pacific relations between the two countries. The sloop of war Fal-mouth was lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz when the Missouri sailed, waiting to receive \$250,000 in specie, to be sent to New Orleans. It seems to be the general opinion that the new constitution of Mexico will be federal in its character. This will suit the views of Santa Anna, whose heart is set upon the establishment of a consolidated despotism. He has retired to his country seat, under the plea of bad health, (although it is said he never looked better in his life,) leaving General Bravo, as Provisional President of the Republic. In the meantime, he has taken care to have the troops so stationed as to be most effective in seconding his views whenever it becomes necessary to make a demonstration of his real object. Much doubt seems to exist as to the probability of Yucatan being forced to become an integral portion of the so-called Republic of Mexico. If Santa Anna is successful in the prosecution of his plans, she will doubtless be forced to succumb; but if he meets with much opposition, she may gain time to so strengthen herself, as to set at defiance the efforts of Mexico to prevent the establishment of another independent Republic in North America.—Vicks. Sentinel.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Church convened in this city on Wednesday last. Bishop Andrew of Georgia, presiding. It will continue its deliberations for six or eight days. Divine service will take place daily. Bishop A. will preach on next Lord's day.—Mississippiian, Jackson. 2d inst.

For Sale,

ONE Horse Cart and a carryall, and also a lot of unfinished work such as ox wagons, two horse wagons, ox and horse carts &c. that can be finished on the shortest kind of notice.
N. B. I will take blue backs at their valuation.
E. CRIM.
Canton, Oct. 13, 1842.

New Orleans Money Market.

From the New Orleans Tropic, Nov. 28.

United States Bank Notes,	50 a 55
Union Bank-notes, N. Orleans,	par.
Louisiana,	par.
Gas Light	par.
Mechanics and Traders,	par.
City,	par.
Louisiana State,	par.
Commercial,	par.
Consolidated,	19 to 21
Canal,	5 to 7
Carrollton,	4 to 1
Citizens'	16 to 18
Improvement,	65 to 70
Atchafalaya,	75 to 80
Exchange,	55 to 60
Orleans,	50 to 55
1st and 2nd Municipalities,	11 to 13
Third Municipality,	50 to 55
Alabama,	12 to 15
Kentucky,	1 to 2
Tennessee,	3 to 5
Ohio,	5 to 8
Indiana,	2 to 5
Blue Backs,	13 to 15
Miss. Union Bank,	17 a 20 per dol.
Agricultural,	55 a 60 "
Grand Gulf,	30 a 35 "
Planters' Bank,	55 a 60 "

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WORRELL, is my lawful agent during my absence.
E. CRIM.
Canton, Dec. 1, 1842—12-1f

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, at Canton, on Sunday night last, a Sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, branded G. B. on the shoulder. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said mare to the Ranger, or the undersigned.

JOHN WASHBURN.
Canton, Dec. 1, 1842—12-3

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned at the November Term 1842, of the Probate court of Madison county, on the estate of James Gillespie, dec'd., all those indebted are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

MARTHA GILLESPIE,
Executrix.

December 2, 1842—12-6

PATENT COB

Corn Mill.

THE subscriber has the rights for this and Holmes county for a Mill to grind Cobs and Corn together, or separately. This invention is of the most simple and practical kind and is applied to the common plantation mills of the country now in use, requiring no additional expense for new buildings, frame work, new mill stones or machinery excepting the simple apparatus furnished by the subscriber himself. The use of these mills has become quite general in Adams and Jefferson counties and other parts of this State and Louisiana. They are afforded at a comparatively trifling sum, and besides furnishing a superior feed for stock it is estimated by those now using them, including many of the first Planters of the list above mentioned counties and Louisiana, that the saving effected thereby is from one-third to one-half. The subscriber now offers these mills to the Planters of Madison and Holmes and is prepared to attend to any applications that may be made from either. One of the mills can be seen at Major W. F. Walker's plantation, 4 miles from Canton, and the subscriber can be seen or heard of and further information obtained by inquiry of Jacob Mitchell, Esq., Canton, or Messrs. Giles & Robb, Vernon.
G. S. TANTOR.
Canton, Dec. 2d, 1842—12-1f

FRANKLIN & HENDERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS.
LAUGHLIN & SEARLES,
Agents,
VICKSBURG.
Sept. 24, 1842. 2-1f

LIVERS & MCLEAN,
Receiving, Forwarding and
Commission Merchants,
No. 3, PRENTISS ROW,
Vicksburg, Miss.

HAVE received by late arrivals,
30 Casks Bacon Sides,
13 do Hams,
5 do Shoulders,
SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, BAGGING,
ROPE and TWINE, &c. &c.,
All which we offer on the best terms for Cash, or on the usual terms to our customers. Specie advances made on Cotton or other produce consigned to us for sale.
September 30, 1842. 3-3m

J. BURKETT & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Levee Street,
VICKSBURG, MI.
2 doors north of Prentiss & Dawson brick row,

ARE ready to make CASH advances on cotton consigned to their house in Vicksburg, or to Watts & Biggs in New Orleans. They also have constantly on hand, Bagging, Rope and Twine; also Groceries, Negro Clothing, and plantation supplies generally, which we will furnish low for cash or cotton.
Vicksburg, Sept. 15, 1842—1-1f

Tax Collector's Sale.

BY virtue of the revenue laws of the State of Mississippi, I will expose to public sale, before the Court House door, in the town of Canton, on

Monday, the 30th day January next, the following described lands, viz: The south east fourth of section thirty-six, township eleven, north of range five east, the east half of section one, and the north east fourth of section twelve in township ten north of range five east, containing in all 640 acres. Said land was entered by John Erwin of Hinds county, Mississippi, and by him mortgaged to the Real Estate Banking Company of Hinds county, Mississippi. Said land was assessed as the property of John Erwin, and will be sold to satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the year 1842, there being no personal property of said John Erwin in Madison county, out of which the amount of the taxes can be made. Amount of taxes due \$2 88 3/4.

DUNCAN YORK, T. C. M. C.
Canton, Nov. 26, 1842.—11-10.
Prs. fee \$16 50.

SAVE COST THOSE WHO CARE.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned, will find their notes or accounts with E. G. Henry, Esq., who will bring suit on those that are not settled by the 15th of December next. I would also inform those who have Cash to purchase goods, that I am selling a little cheaper than any body else. Call and see.
D. HANSBROUGH.
Canton, Nov. 26—n11-3f

Gilmore & Henderson,

NEW ORLEANS.

Henderson & Gilmore,
VICKSBURG, MISS.,
Commission Merchants.

L. F. HENDERSON. J. M. GILMORE.
Sept 17 1842—1-1f

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, in Yazoo City, under the firm and style of CHAMBERS, ELLIS & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; one of the partners, A. A. McWILLIE, having retired from the firm. The business of the firm will be settled by W. R. Chambers and J. J. Ellis.
A. A. McWILLIE,
J. J. ELLIS,
W. R. CHAMBERS.
Canton, Nov. 6th, 1842.

N. B. The Commission, Forwarding and Grocery business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of Chambers and Ellis.
W. R. CHAMBERS,
J. J. ELLIS.
Yazoo City, Nov. 10th, 1842.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

MADISON COUNTY.

In the circuit court of said county to November term 1842.

Susan Garley, an attachant
vs.
Peter D. Hiltzheim, for \$270.00.

THE attachment in this case having been returned by the Sheriff, to the Clerk's office of said court duly executed on the estate of Peter D. Hiltzheim, notice is hereby given that unless the said defendant do appear here, on or before the next term of this court, and give special bail and plead herein, judgment final by default will be rendered against him, and the estate attached be sold.

WM. MONTGOMERY, Clerk.
T. C. Tupper, P. Q.
Oct. 4th, 1842. 4-1

NO CURE, NO PAY!!!

More than a thousand cures, and not a single failure!!!

GREEN'S FEVER AND AGUE

MIXTURE.

WARRANTED to cure the Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other medicine, in any case where the directions are followed. The proprietors have sold in their immediate neighborhood over 1000 bottles of the Ague and Fever Mixture, not one of which has failed to cure. Hundreds of Certificates could be produced, some from some of the first men of the country; but we think that the very best recommendation it can have, is to say to all afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever, is to procure a bottle of Green's Ague and Fever Mixture, and take it according to directions, and when it is all taken, if you are not perfectly cured, call and your money will be returned.

It is also a sovereign preventative against Intermitant, Remittent, Bilious and Yellow Fevers, and those who will use the Mixture to prevent their occurrence, will seldom, if ever, be disappointed;—and also, those who are laboring under debility from an attack of either of the above fevers, will find great benefit from the use of a bottle of the mixture.

Prepared only by
J. & T. GREEN, Jackson.
For sale by
E. D. WARD, Canton.

Sept. 1842, 24. 2-3

LOOK OUT.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned are requested to come forward and make settlement as I am going away.
E. CRIM.
Nov. 5, 1842. 8-1f

BLANKS.

Neatly executed at this office.